

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
glowed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. GATLETT,
75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young
Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
25 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon
and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
200 lbs. Some Twine.
30 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.
October 15.

ROBERT GRAY,
BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,
has lately received for sale the following
titles:
Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the com-
mercial relations of the United States with
England.
Zollikoffer's Sermons on Education.
Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames'
works.
Mrs. Chapman's works.
Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be
completed in 6 vols. octavo—price to sub-
scribers 2 dolls. 50 cts in boards.
Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and
Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols.
octavo.
The works of President Edwards, 8 vols.
octavo.
The works of Dr. Rush, 7 vols. octavo.
Amos's Latin Dictionary.
Brooks' Gazetteer.
Hitchinson's Xenophon.
Wilson's and Jesse's Surveying.
Murphy's Lucian.
Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.
American Register, vol. 5th.
Dr. Hutton's History of South Carolina,
2 vols. octavo, boards—price 3 dolls. 50 cts.
Subscriptions received by R. Gray
or the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on
the Epistles, and every American Dispens-
tory, all now publishing by subscription in
town.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
About 150,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars
of a superior quality in casks, weighing from
18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on ge-
nerous terms, on application to
James Patton,
at
Marsteller & Young.
March 13.

Just Received and for Sale,
5 chests of Hyson Tea
2 do. Young Hyson do.
200 pieces Company Yellow Nankeens,
first chop—all of the latest importa-
tions.
150 do. Blue do. first chop
12 doz tortoise-hell Combs, first quality
20 silk covered hats.
AND ON HAND,
Factory Cotton, different numbers, white
and colored
Country Shirting and Chambray & Stripes
Bedticking
200 pair Morocco Slippers
A quantity of Flax
Cotton in bales
Beef in barrels
Currant Wine by the barrel
200 bushels Seed Potatoes.

Anthony Rhodes.
May 31.

LANDING THIS DAY,
From on board the ship *Almira*, and for
sale by the subscriber:
30 hds. Muscovado SUGAR,
10 bags and 3 lbs.
PRIME GREEN COFFEE.
Jacob Morgan,
Tucker's wharf.
Who will give Cash for good
W. O. hoghead and barrel STAVES.
May 1.

FOR BOSTON.

The regular trading Brig
LOGAN,

Joseph Hammett, Master;

Will sail in five days, and will
take two hundred barrels on freight—for
which, or passage, having excellent accom-
modations, apply to
Lawson and Fowle,
Who have received by said Brig and for sale,
4 cases China Sincaws and
Sarsenets;
20 boxes Dipt Candles.
May 26.

Thirty Dollars Reward

Will be given for apprehending and secur-
ing in jail negro **SOLOMON**, who was seen
lurking about the suburbs of Alexandria this
morning; he is of low stature, about twenty
years old, and had on an old white hat, brown
coat and striped pantaloons a good deal worn.
It is supposed he is now in town. All per-
sons are hereby forewarned from harboring
or carrying off said negro.

Thomas Hunton.

May 3—3. dtf

Bryan Hampson. & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,
10 hds. and 50 barrels first quality sugar
29 do. second quality,
10 pipes old London particular Madeira,
2 pipes and 3 cases London market and
15 quarter casks Malaga WINE,
30 boxes dipt Candles,
2 hds. old Jamaica Spirits,
1 pipe old Cognac Brandy,
50 barrels New England Rum,
40 do prime Whiskey,
10 chests Imperial,
10 do Young Hyson TEAS, of this years
importation,
And selected for family use.
ALSO, the best selected Flour for do.

Union College Lottery.

State of the wheel after the 23d day's
drawing:
5 prizes of 25,000 dollars each.
1 10,000
2 3,000
1 250 tickets.
3 of 1000 dolls.
15 500
15 200
23 100
61 30
101 20
3303 10
Total gain of the Wheel 21440 dolls.
Present price of tickets 25 dollars.
Cash or warranted undrawn tickets given
for prizes as soon as drawn, by
R. Gray.
June 5.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
HAS JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,
20 bales of Cotton.
10 hogsheads 3d and 4th proof good West
India Spirits.
20 do. Sugar, various qualities.
10 do. New Rice.
5 hogsheads Molasses.
5 do. Copperas.
2 do. Alum.
50 barrels Whiskey and 30 barrels New
England Rum.
20 chests of Imperial, Young Hyson, and
Hyson Syin Teas.
Port, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga,
and Catalonia Wines.
800 barrels of Herrings and Shad.
30 barrels Herrings, put up with particu-
lar care and salt-petred.
3000 bushels Liverpool and Lisbon Salt, &c.
July 2.

ISAAC KELL,
Coppersmith, Plumber, and Tin-Plate
Worker,
HAVING REMOVED from Water to
Prince street, two doors above the
corner of the late Col. Hoop, informs those
who have hitherto favored him with their
custom, and those who may be disposed to
do so, that he will thankfully receive and
endeavor to merit their favors.
Cash or exchange given for old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, &c.
WANTED,
A BOY of good morals as Apprentice to
the above business.
March 29.

LANDING.

From on board the *Almira*, and for sale
by the subscriber:

7 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
35 barrels do do
10 hogsheads retailing Molasses
10 boxes Sallad Oil
21 tierces New Rice, and
40 bags Green Coffee.

ALSO IN STOCK,

30 hogsheads Sugar, different qualities
3 do. Antigua Rum
15 tierces Rice
47 barrels prime Pork
A few half pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine
Cotton in bales
Young Hyson and Hyson Tea in chests
5 kegs Cavendish Tobacco, and
100 bolts English Canvas, No. 1, 2 & 3.

Newton Keene.

May 30.

A TOLL KEEPER

IS WANTED at the Occoquan Bridge im-
mediately; none need apply without the
most satisfactory proof of their honesty, in-
tegrity and sobriety. An elderly person
without a family, who is a tradesman, such
as a Taylor, Shoemaker, or Schoolmaster,
would be the most suitable—as it would add
income to himself, and be more agreeable to
the owner. Apply at the town of Occoquan
to
N. Ellicott.
May 30.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Fellow,
Accustomed to the Sea. Apply to the
Printer.
May 30.

CHARLES BENNETT

HAS REMOVED to the brick dwelling
on Columbus street, a few doors south
of King street, where he offers for sale the
balance of his stock of Goods, on the most
reduced terms and on a liberal credit: they
consist of Chintzes and Calicoes, a few sam-
boured and plain Muslins, Flies, Buttons,
thread and cotton Laces, and Edgings, black
Lace Veils and Laces, silk Gloves and Mitts,
Silk Nankeens, Wool Hats, 25 bags Coffee
of a good quality. He gives Cash for To-
bacco and Alexandria and Potomac Bank
Stock.
June 7. dlwco2w

TUITION.

THE subscriber continues to teach the
French Language at his residence cor-
ner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and
gentlemen will be waited on at their places
of abode at such hours as they may appoint.
Terms of tuition may be known by applying
to him.
John Frignet.
N. B. The French translated into English
the English into French.
April

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Will be paid to any person who will deliver
to me in Madison county,
Negro BILLY,

Who eloped on the 24th of last month.
He is a likely fellow, about 30 years
of age, 5 feet eight or nine inches high, is
markedly straight, and has a scar on one of
his cheeks, I believe the left, occasioned by a
cat; he is a cooper by trade, and served his
apprenticeship at the Occoquan Mills, and
was purchased some years ago by Mr. Thos.
Richards, of a Mrs. Waggoner, who lived in
the neighborhood of that place. He was seen
eight days ago on his way to Alexandria,
where he said he was going to get employ-
ment. I think it highly probable he may be
found in the neighborhood of the above Mill.
John B. Noce.
April 25. 2aw

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the sub-
scriber has taken out Letters of Ad-
mission, in the County Court of Fairfax, on
the estate of Daniel Garrett, deceased.
All persons having claims against the said
estate, either as Creditors or Dischargees
thereof, are requested to make them known
to the subscriber, living near the Great Falls
approach.

John S. Cartwright.
Agent of O. Garrett, &c.
May 29. 2aw

NEW MILITARY WORK.

Just Published and for Sale,

At the Bookstore of R. Gray, and Cotton
and Sonners—

PRICE 4 DOLLARS 50 CENTS.

**Rules and Regulations for the Field Exer-
cises and Manoeuvres of the French Infantry,**
issued August 1st, 1791; and the Manoeuvres
added, which have been since approved
by the emperor Napoleon. Also the In-
structions of the Field Artillery, with In-
structions. By Col. Louis Alexandre de Lacroix, late
Chief of Brigade in the French service. In
three volumes, the third volume consisting
of plates.

The principal part of this work has been
translated from French to English, by Lieut.
Col. Macdonald, in the service of his Britan-
nic Majesty. Col. de Lacroix has not only
availed himself of Macdonald's translation,
but has retained the principal theories, with
which Col. M. has enriched his work, espe-
cially his comparison of the French tactics
with the Prussian, and the principles of the
different nations with the English; because
those valuable notes are sufficient for their
comparison, and are in point. Col. De L.
has augmented these notes.

The introduction of Col. de Lacroix' works
will direct the attention of the young Ameri-
cans to the study of learned tactics, the re-
sult of experience, and enable them to obtain
the precision desirable in the warrior; for
they must be convinced that a good officer
forms a good soldier, and that the experi-
ence of ages has demonstrated, that the sol-
dier will perform his duty correctly, when he
is well commanded.

At the end of the second volume of this
work, Col. De Lacroix has added the manoeuvres
of the field artillery with the infantry,
according to the French principles. It is not
necessary to lavish praises on the advantage
of moving this thundering arm with the same
facility and celerity as the line. Europe is
now convinced and confesses it. The hand-
red Pieces, which demonstrate those manoeuvres
so essential to the great operations of
war, and which will enable officers to execute
them.

Col. de Lacroix has judged it also expedi-
ent to add to this book some new adapted
manoeuvres, which have been put in practice
to great advantage in the face of an enemy.
To enhance the value of this work, is the only
motive could induce him to augment it also.
June 5.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, in-
stant, will be exposed to sale, at the Coffee
House in Alexandria, between the hours
of twelve and one o'clock, for approval
endorsed notes at 50 and 90 days.

A piece or parcel of Ground,

situate, lying and being upon the south side
of Prince street and to the westward of Union
street, and bounded as follows, to wit:—
Beginning upon Prince street at the north
west corner of a piece of ground granted by
George Gilpin to Michael Madden, 95 feet
to the westward of Union street, and running
thence westwardly with Prince street 50 feet,
thence southwardly 25 feet, thence southwardly
with a line parallel to Water street 45 feet 4
inches, thence eastwardly with a line parallel
to Prince street 30 feet, thence with a straight
line to the beginning 30 feet—whence parcel of
ground was sold and conveyed by John Har-
berts, James Lawson, and Philip G. May to
seller unto Abel Willis, and in the partition
now in occupation of said Willis, conveyed
by said Willis to Daniel M. Green, in trust
for certain purposes therein named.
DANIEL McLEAN, Trustee.
June 7. 2aw

TO RENT.

THAT two story DWELLING HOUSE,
occupied by John Garrett, Postmaster, will
be given the first of October—no tenant
would be unnecessary, as the usual is so well
known.

ALSO FOR SALE.

A small two story BRICK HOUSE, on
Pitt street, with a lot of 25 feet front
and 100 feet deep.
If not disposed of at private sale before the
20th day of June, it will be sold at public
sale.

John S. Cartwright.

James Sheppard.
A few pounds of good quality
May 31.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Regent-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 5 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 3 Dollars.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

From the Federal Gazette.

FRANCE & ENGLAND.

	Line	Ships, Etc.	Gun.	Men.
Spain	1792 72 41 109	10000	30000	
Portugal	1789 16 14 20	2000	10000	
Naples	1896 10 10 10	1000	5000	
Turkey	80	—	8000	50000
Holland	1789 87 13 100	5300	15000	
Denmark	1796 38 20 60	3000	12000	
Sweden	27 12 40	3000	18000	
Russia	67 36 700	9000	21000	
France	1780 31 69 141	14000	70000	
	472 255 1180	56300	251000	

England 1793 172 25 256 25000 120000
1800 255 36 547 412 brigs, 83
Schooners and Cutters.

The above is copied from a work published in Paris, in 1796, under the title of "Systeme Maritime et Politique des Européens, &c." The author of this work concluded by proposing that France should promote a maritime confederacy, for the purpose of destroying the colossal power of England upon the ocean, as the only mean of emancipating it from what he calls British tyranny, and uniting Spain, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, he makes a force of 260 ships of the line, to oppose England and Russia having 280. But Bonaparte chose rather to effect a real tyranny on land and instead of having so many confederates of respectability, he has so many slaves; and Russia in place of Spain, without having a squadron which he can send against the English, although the forces of the latter have not in number increased in proportion to the diminution of the other maritime nations. Maritime forces more than double those possessed by England, have been rendered insignificant since the work from which we extract was written, and there is no prospect that the English will be checked by a continuation of the war.

Without peace the continent cannot have trade, and without trade it is impossible to man fleets. Ships may soon be built, but men can learn neither to work them, nor to fight them, by paddling up and down the canals, or across the rivers. What the continent has lost in maritime strength within 20 years, it had taken care more than two centuries to produce, and certainly it would not be produced again, within the time it was lost, so that it is impossible for France when England will lose her preponderance on the ocean, to purchase, only it, she bestowed one-half her sailing subjects on her enemies.

This preponderance could scarcely have been foreseen by the British themselves, when the war began, for Russia was the first maritime power which declared against France, and she has fared the best of all those which have, like herself, since united to France. The fleets of Holland and Spain were safe, while contributing to crush those of France; when allured to her, they lost nearly all with her; so that notwithstanding the confederacy was afterwards completed, England owes her present maritime superiority, not to her own exertions only, but to the united exertions of Russia, Holland, Spain, &c. at the commencement of the present war.

The policy which both France and England now pursue, is to procure markets and consumers for the articles exported by them respectively. Making a virtue of necessity, it is true, that Bonaparte exposes his hatred to trade at home and his determination to make the interest of his allies subservient to his own, but they must be dupes indeed who cannot discover the policy of sending her productions and manufactures to her enemies without the concurrence of his allies. It is evident that France cannot send her productions to any great distance, not even to the extremities of countries she has united to her territories by land; and it is scarcely less evident, that British productions will reach every part or place of the allies of the French, and even some of them to parts and places in France, unless

where there are extraordinary forces and rigor employed. The more maritime guerilla wars where, by her system, no duties are collected to defray the expense, unless it be on the expectation of her own productions, for, whatever gets into France and the territories of her allies, is smuggled, and cannot be taxed. England permits nothing to be exported from France the purchase of which will not be of more advantage to the English, than the sale thereof will be to the French, and she at the same time raises a revenue by duties on those articles which she permits France to export, if imported into her own dominions. England can also furnish her goods to the remotest parts of Africa and Asia, with very little cost of transportation, and can monopolize the trade of all the colonies of France and of her allies, if the English government thinks proper. Experience has already proved, that, whilst France is suffering enormously, and is chiefly supported by the contributions of countries subdued by her arms, England enjoys the greatest abundance and wealth, without the help of powerful allies. Already it is known that the extent of French conquest, has relaxed the means of rendering these conquests advantageous to her, and unless it is supposed that those nations will submit to become entirely subjected to French government, constitute all their substance to its extravagant views, and its ostentatious display of power at home—unless indeed, it can be believed that populous nations speaking a different language, separated from France, by rivers and mountains, and in some instances by great distances of territory, will consent to beggar themselves, and become savages, to aggrandize and exalt a nation which haughtily lords it over them, the present state of things, or the French system, is a system which cannot last; we may therefore daily expect to see, either, propositions for a general peace, and relaxations of the anti-commercial decrees, or the insurrection of the people, and separation of the government of the continent, from the intolerable oppression of the French nation, if this very revolution does not happen first in France, herself oppressed still more, if possible, than she oppresses her neighbors.—Those once all-powerful allies "Liberty and Equality," have had their day. That glory which is not partaken of by the soldiers of the Rhenish confederacy, will not long stand them instead in France, when the sources of individual prosperity are dried up. If the allies could remain sensible of the advantages of splendid works in the interior of France, or of the still more splendid entertainments of the French government, by which a certain number of its subjects are relieved from want, the time will come when these people themselves, perhaps, can no longer consent to eat the bread of others.

The self-created emperor has dared to triumph in the hatred which other nations are forced by him; to hear his subjects; and, comparing his adopted country to Rome, hopes to govern it his day, if not hand down the dominion to his descendants. Let him remember, that the virtues of the Roman republic procured the successes of Rome, and that as soon as Cæsar usurped the liberties of the people of that country, the decline of its power commenced. Let him remember, that, if it required some ages entirely to overthrow the Roman power, it had required many more to create it; whereas, the progress of ill-fated France from liberty to despotism, and from despotism to conquest, has been the work of his short life; and that, in the ordinary course of events, the downfall of his power must be as precipitate as its erection.

Nor can this upstart look for the destiny of Oliver Cromwell, who, bad as he was, oppressed no country but his own, and made even that enviable for its wealth, if not for its policy. If there is a character or a time in history in which Bonaparte may find a picture of himself and his government, it is that of Kouli Khan. His fate indeed was that of most other tyrants, who had brought on themselves the hatred of the world, and he who is so fond of looking into his destiny now, may look at Persia only fifty years back and find it.

Already has the Usurper affected to meet and parry this universal hatred, by connecting himself with a sovereign whom he lately combated. This may be considered on the part of Austria as the last of a multitude of sacrifices to which he has subjected that heroic, but ill-fated nation, and can never inspire them with affection towards him. Neither will it be on his part a useful homage to the principles of that government, under which he aspires at establishing a new dynasty in France. If the crown were to be transferred from off his ignoble head, on that of the little niece of Maria Antonette, it would be to the prejudice of the daughter of the late unfortunate queen,

and no less a violation of the principles of the government, I mean the hereditary monarchy. He had heretofore prospered by the elevation of a horde of upstart tools, all equally with himself interested in opposition to the Bourbons. This alliance will open the door to another sort of looks at home, and the connections of the new emperor will be much more acceptable in the different sovereignties he may have it in his power to revolutionize again. It is not impossible but this alliance may have been in some measure imposed on him after the battle of Wagram, the defeat of Talavera, and the landing of the British; since he now gives up, what by treaty it did not appear he was to do.

An arch-duke would be a more potent barrier on the north than any prince of the new dynasty, and Austria may obtain a signal vengeance for the infidelity of Prussia in this war.

But Bonaparte has grossly mistaken the path which alone was opened to exalt himself, or which would be the foundation of any reasonable expectations in favor of his posterity. By moderation, piety and economy, he might have gained the hearts of the French, and caused them to overlook his low origin and his early crimes; whilst he has snifflingly trampled on their rights and their religion, plundered their substance and caused their blood to flow in torrents, his government is a government of terror and necessity, under which the people can never expect to enjoy peace or happiness, and sooner or later it must give way to a government of justice and confidence, which it is impossible for him, even if he were allied to all the sovereigns on earth, to make it. These allies may therefore, sooner than any other thing, precipitate his fall.

During this accumulation of despotism on the continent, the principles of the British government remain intact. Under the influence of public opinion, the Englishmen enjoy as much liberty as ever; their dominions have been consolidated, but rather by an extension of liberty than a diminution of it. Every party in that country has, at one time or another, contributed to the present maritime superiority of England. The Pitts to secure the navy of Denmark; the Foxes, that of Portugal; and the only revolution which seems to be looked for by any reasonable man there, is that of the ministry, by which the very man who, as minister of foreign affairs in 1793, had his name attached to the declaration of this war (Lord Grenville) may supersede those of less energy than himself.

PALFOX.

BAITMORE, June 9.

Arrived, ship Augustus, Bacchus, fifty days from Lisbon, and 43 from Madeira. Left at Lisbon, 17th of April, ship Traveller, of Salem; brig Hamlet, of Boston; ship Atlantic, Portsmouth; brig Fox, Boston; ship Commerce, Alexandria; Herschel, Portland; Hark and Abigail, Newburyport. Passed ship Hetty, of Petersburg, Virginia, going in with several others. Ship John Adams, for Baltimore, sailed day before. Left at Madeira, April 24, ship Dumfries, for Baltimore in 7 days. About 1st April, the Gaiety Fortune, of Philadelphia, was seen about 70 miles west of the Rock of Lisbon, without any person on board at the time, she having been some time before blown out of Funchal Roads, in a gale, when the captain & most of the crew were on shore. Lat. 35, spoke schooner Five Sisters, from Norfolk for Jamaica, out 3 days.

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public as a Commission Merchant and Broker, and will transact with secrecy and despatch, any business that may be committed to his charge. He has taken an office in the store lately occupied by Messrs. Robert T. Heo and Co. Cash will be given at all times for the stock of the different banks in the district, and good paper discounted upon liberal terms.

CASH given for Tobacco.
Alexander Moore.

June 5. 1806.
Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 10th instant, Rodham Carter, an apprentice to the Millwright business, about 20 years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, fair complexion, his cloaths cannot be described as he had several suits. Whoever will arrest the above apprentice and secure him in any jail, that I may get him, or bring him to me at Occoquan, Prince William county, Virginia, will receive the above reward.

All persons are forewarned harboring him at their peril.

Robert Welsh.

May 24—25

1806

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

Captain Roberts, of the schr. Dorchester, arrived here a few days since, fell in, on the 1st of April, with the schr. William, of Oxford, about 36 tons burthen, off Smith's Point, on her beam ends, and no person on board—from the papers found, the captain's name appeared to be Leith Freagar who took some few articles out of her and she was afterwards carried into St. Mary's by a small craft.

Mr. Snowden.

It discomposes the suavity of my temper confoundedly, to observe so many of your correspondents ridiculing domestic manufactures, and setting their heads, and feet too, against all our laudable endeavors to render their country independent as Arabia Felix is.

If a company associate, for the purpose of encouraging domestic handicraft; there all natured ones assert directly that the thing was projected by party men, and solely intended as a woolf thrust at Johnny Bull;—that the stock of the association although half paid up, can all be bought for a song, &c. Now I am a promoter of that institution, and I protest solemnly there is not a song in the universe I would give my stock for; except Webster's favorite air of "Down in the valley."

A saucy neighbor asked me the other day, where he should buy a good coat cloth?—"At our warehouse," was of course the reply; he observed he could get a better bargain elsewhere—"Sh," rejoined I, "put the difference to the account of patriotism." Patriotism, returned he, does not happen to be a fearful tender, in my family; and walked off. The suavity of my temper, Mr. Editor, you may be sure, was somewhat ruffled by this little retort; and, what contributed not much to calm it, was, to hear another impudent neighbor, (and I know him too, to be an excellent judge of cloths) declare right in my teeth, that he could buy a better cloth for ten dollars than our warehouse sold for fourteen! This is all humbug; that is to say, Your respectable correspondent, "Theop's Pax," appears quite disheartened at not being able to collect the debt due him, "till the tupp'ing season is over;" and therefore speaks rather discouraging things of the manufacturing mania, that is happily spreading over our district. Why I have many debts due me of this kind, that I should be happy to wait for, till this "tupp'ing season" produce young tips, to earn for me, if I were sure of being paid then!—So I cannot think he should let this affair trouble him.

Mr. "Pax" seems to infer from the frequent calls to borrow money and the difficulty of collecting, that there may not be a very immense inactive capital here, to embark in these popular speculations. Why, really I don't know;—I have not been asked to lend a cent this month;—this may proceed, however, from my appearance being somewhat forbidding. It is true, I hear merchants accounting each other in the street, during bank hours, with a set of cant phrases like these;—"How much have you?" "What's the state of the funds?" "Bless your soul, I am—'I'm in the positive'—or 'the short rows'—Curtail'd devilishly—I count on you for 500'—withdraw note—Must money up—What's o'clock?"—extend it thirty days—never dream'd of its being due—lay over—protest, and such like observations; but I did not suppose this was the effect of any pecuniary embarrassment, as if a words lend or borrow were not used at all.

What if Mr. Jefferson did say our work-shops should be in Europe, where the distaff should also be twisted for us;—that the genius of the people of both hemispheres loudly declare such commerce mutually interesting: I'm sure the man is very enough for having said so, and would willingly swallow a whole book if he could stomach those sentiments thereby.

For myself, Mr. Editor, I would carry domestic manufactures still further—I would have an edit passed to prohibit all imports

mons, even dye stuffs, drugs and medicines, (though I suppose drugs and medicines are DYE stuffs) and Merino tups themselves, as I am persuaded these articles could all be manufactured here:—if not so good, they would be cheaper.

ANTI-PAX.

The list of American vessels and cargoes, (says the N. Ledger, of June 4,) furnishes a mournful view to our merchants, of the rapaciousness of the tyrant of Europe. What may be the amount of these vessels and cargoes is difficult to ascertain; there are about 110 in number, and if put down at \$0,000 dollars each, they will amount to upwards of 8,000,000 of dollars, which is what we have heard them estimated at. To this may be added the property which before this day has shared the same fate in Hamburg, Tonnigen, and other northern ports, to nearly the same, if not a greater amount.—but the loss will not be so general a one, as some have apprehended. Most of it is British property, smuggled in under forgery and fraud—the sensation has been already felt at Liverpool, where several merchants have brot. Thus says the Richmond Enquirer of the 29th of last month! Our merchants, unfortunately for them, will not find the consolation, which is offered in the words quoted, and the writer does himself no credit in making an assertion which is untrue. If he was informed upon the subject, he would know that the London merchants have not so much confidence in Bonaparte as to let their property go within his reach. The loss will be greater than appears at first view, inasmuch as most of the vessels had arrived at their ports of destination, and in many instances, the cargoes being landed; neither vessels nor cargoes will be protected by insurance.

We abstain from the expression of those sentiments which we feel, at any attempt to mislead the people in regard to the views of Bonaparte towards this country; rather do we hope, that sensible of their past errors, those who have been deceived will retract them, and unite with others who have long foretold the storm which is about to burst, and which we cannot avert and remain an independent nation. Proof on proof is daily offered to convince us that we have no alternative left but of being the ally (or rather the slave) of Bonaparte, or his enemy. Can there be any hesitation, with a people who love liberty, and who abhor slavery?

The note of the Duc de Cadore, has been followed by the indiscriminate seizure of all American property in France, Spain and Italy, and to cap the climax, a treaty has been made with Holland, whereby all American property in that country is to be delivered over to the French government. The 10th article is in these words:

"All Merchandise brought by American ships into the ports of Holland, since January, 1809, shall be sequestered, and left at the disposal of the French government: who will dispose of the same according to circumstances arising out of her political relations with the U. States."

"According to circumstances arising out of her political relations with the U. States," which in plain meaning, is to say, if the U. States will unite with France, the Emperor may restore this property, if not he will confiscate it. As no terms can convey the indignation which every real American who loves his country, and rejects foreign usurpation, must feel upon this subject, we shall not even attempt to express ours. The time is fast approaching, if it has not already arrived, when harmless invective must give place to energy of action. Bonaparte is not the man to be resisted with town meeting resolutions, embargoes, non-intercourses, and the host of means which philosophical statesmen have employed with so little honor to themselves or of advantage to their country.

If warned by the fate of other nations, we do not prepare with heart and hand to support our rights, we may ere long find ours added to the catalogue of enslaved nations. If we could be so base as to attempt to soothe the tyrant by submission, are we not assured by a host of examples, that we should meet with the reward which our treachery would deserve? We challenge any one to show that

the friends or foes of that scourge of the human race, are distinguished, when his ambition and interest are to be promoted. That nation which boldly defies him, commands his respect. If the efforts of some nations have been unsuccessful, they have the consolation to know that they are not more oppressed than those who have basely surrendered their independence. Austria is respected while Russia is despised. Spain grapples with the tyrant, whilst Prussia, and the rest of Germany, have put their necks under his yoke.

HON. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Our actions are our own; their consequences belong to Heaven. The secret consciousness Of duty well performed, the public voice Of praise, that honors virtue and rewards it All these are yours—

When the world shall forget a Lycurgus, a Numa, or a Solon, when the praises of a Publicola, a Fabius, a Marcellus, or a Timoleon shall be converted to contempt, then will the virtuous of our community despise a PICKERING. Pickering the consummate statesman and the free man's friend; a hero of the revolution and the champion of liberty, possesses more magnanimity of soul, than to barter his principles; the effects of knowledge and of well tested experience, for the fulsome and unwholesome flattery of a party, inimical to the interests of our country, in fact, and systematically opposed to the constitution. We find this venerable Aristides from his youth, the true and sincere friend of his country, and as was his sword in the revolution, so his voice in these dark days of democracy and error both directed to one grand and noble object, the good of his country; we find him there, the steady and true friend of Washington; the adviser and sentinel of Adams. We see him uniformly defending the constitution, the legacy of departed excellence, we find him among the first to warn us from the rock of French influence; we find him in danger a pillar of support, and in safety a true friend. In these days of degeneracy, a man possessing such virtues will meet with the true reward of merit and of virtue—the slander of Jacobins and the scoff of fools—the praise of the wise and of the just; but Pickering has a heart for this, he regards the one as the passing wind, and the other as all his earthly treasure. No wild ambition turns his patriotism to a different channel than the salvation of his country, he fights not for the honors or pleasures of an usurped power, he will not ignominiously relinquish his orthodox tenets to the whirlwind which rages about them; the success or the fatality of them impress not him, because his experience teaches him he must not look to success as the criterion of justice, he can retire in his own mind and revolve all the scenes and conduct of his life, and exclaim I have acted LIKE A HERO, A CHRISTIAN, AND A MAN.—Conn. Courant.

When we first saw the late despatches from France, and found that the language of the French government towards us, had at last become as intemperate, as contemptuous, and as insulting, as her conduct has uniformly been; when we found the Duc de Cadore, by the command of his master, officially saying to our minister, "that the Americans are without just political views, without honor and without energy," we thought that the burst of public indignation would be such, that the papers in the pay of France would be compelled to remain silent for a few days. In this we have been disappointed. The Aurora and one or two other French Gazettes, continue as firm as ever in the vindication of the whole conduct of their employer, still insisting that we have received neither injury nor insult except from Great-Britain. The Aurora is now most unmercifully belaboring the National Intelligencer for admitting that there is some doubt as to the just and friendly conduct and disposition of the emperor and king towards us! There are men in the world who understand the art of being thoroughly and well served by those whom they employ; but in this no one excels Napoleon, as every day's observation will confirm.

[U. S. Gazette.]

More "precious confessions!"—A writer in the National Intelligencer says—"When Mr. Jefferson recommended the embargo, one of the grounds upon which he did it was the enforcement of the Berlin

decree by France against the United States; and the president accompanied his message to Congress on the occasion with the French judicial documents which exhibited the condemnation of the "Horizon." This is the first time we have found candor enough in the democratic editors to acknowledge that the Berlin decree was ever executed by the French against neutral commerce. They have uniformly declared that the Berlin decree was a dead letter as respected America, until the promulgation of the English orders in council—But murder will out!—and truth must prevail. Here, in the administration paper, we find it asserted, that one reason for laying the embargo was the "enforcement" of the Berlin decree, in the case of the Horizon. This is what we have always stated. Bonaparte laid his Berlin decree to control all the world. Our government was warned of the danger in which our commerce was placed. The government of Great Britain stated that their situation was such that they should be under the necessity of retaliating; and unless we vindicated our rights against the Berlin decree, they could not avoid collision. Under all these circumstances, what did our government do? Did they remonstrate with spirit? Did they show any disposition to resist with energy? No! They instructed Mr. Armstrong to enquire if the decree was intended to operate against neutral commerce! Mr. Armstrong did enquire!—The answer he received is well known:—An answer which would have satisfied no one but a coward. We are sorry to state it: But facts are stubborn things, and truth must be told, however disagreeable. Mr. Jefferson finding himself driven to the necessity of something, recommended the embargo! This is the most favorable statement we can make for our government. The embargo was laid to prevent a war with France. Bonaparte had declared that there should be no commerce, and our government obeyed his voice, rather than assume a warlike attitude!

The writer quoted above says the embargo was "the only mode that could be adopted short of war; to preserve our property from the grasp of the emperor of the French, as well as the outrages meditated against it by the British." The French grasp, and the English meditated. We may be thankful that it was so, for had the reverse been the case, we should have fared still worse. Had the English grasped, and the French meditated, our commerce would have been brought to a period.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.]

Boston, June 6.

Foreign Relations.—We have nothing later from Europe than already given; but news may be hourly expected, as Captain Bang, who arrived yesterday from St. Michael, spoke on Saturday last, in lat. 41, long. 64, the ship Eliza Ann, of Portland, capt. Porter, 25 days from London, for this port.

POSTSCRIPT.—After putting our paper to press, we were favored by Mr. Abiel Wood, jun. with Dublin papers to the 5th of May (received from Capt. Bang, from St. Michael) containing London dates to the 2d of May; and Paris to the 4th of April. Their contents are unimportant. It was expected Parliament would be prorogued immediately after the birth-day.—It is said Mr. Yorke is to be first lord of the admiralty. Considerable embarkation of troops for Portugal and Cadiz were about taking place.

The Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Fredericksburg, will preach in the Presbyterian Church THIS EVENING at early candle light. June 12.

LOUIS PISE,

Painter and Drawing-Master, from Italy,

HAS the honor to inform the Ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he has just arrived from Baltimore, where he has taught, during a residence of four years, and particularly in the academies of Madame La-Combe, Mr. Brown, and Baltimore College. He proposes continuing to teach in this city. His terms will be Twelve Dollars for the first quarter, half paid in advance, and then Ten Dollars.

He pledges himself to pay the strict attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment.

He also takes Likenesses in oil for Fifteen Dollars.—Paintings, as Landscapes and other subjects, may be had on moderate terms.

N. B. He will take a number of scholars to teach them Drawing, at his dwelling house, on lower terms. Lessons for oil painting, One Dollar.

Water color painting, the same as drawing.

Fairfax street, the house of Mrs. Davis—June 12.

Public Sale.

On Friday next the 15th instant, will be sold at the store of John M. Donald, corner of King and Royal streets, all his

STOCK IN TRADE.

A Variety of DRY GOODS, Coarse and fine. P. G. Marsteller.

June 12.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A BSCONDED from my farm at the mouth of Seneca, about the 7th of last month, a man whose name is RALPH, 21 years of age, between a black and yellow color, nearly 6 feet high, very stout made, yellowish eyes looking heavy—he has but little to say. His apparel was cambray shirt, a negro cotton overcoat and trousers. It is likely he has made away with them and procured other clothing. A fine negro man by name Sambo, living on Judge Washington's estate, Mount Vernon, is his father, and it is very probable he is thereabout or in Alexandria, and with little trouble may be found.

The above reward will be given to secure him in Washington City or Alexandria jail.

Thomas Peter.

Georgetown, June 10—12.

Estray Cow and Calf.

Was taken up as a trespassing estray, about two weeks since, a brown and white COW, with a calf a few days old—her face is white, she has short horns, she is a tolerable large cow and in good order. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement.

George Atkinson, Near the Center Mills.

June 12.

Union College Lottery.

State of the wheel after the 24th day's drawing:

3 prizes of 25,000 dollars each.	
1	10,000
2	2,000
2	of 1000 dolls.
15	500
11	300
18	100
48	50
85	20
2749	10

Total gain of the Wheel 26390 dols. Present price of tickets 25 dollars. First drawn number 35, 1 day entitled to 25,000 dollars.

June 12.

R. Gray.

Madder.

JUST Received, a few hundred pounds of 1st first quality Madder—And for sale by

BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.

May 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no longer indulgence will be given; and all persons having any claims against me are requested to bring them forward that they may be settled.

John F. Smith.

June 9.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by Anthony Rhodes, Prince Street,

15 Casks of excellent New England CHEESE.

June 8.

For Rent.

A CONVENIENT two story frame Dwelling House, situate on Cameron street between St. Asaph and Pitt streets. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the house of Cloghan and McGaw, formerly of Alexandria, merchants, are requested to transmit their respective claims duly authenticated to Geo. W. Strong, esq. commissioner a law, No. 113, Burling Ship New York. The object of this request is to ascertain the entire amount of all claims on the said house, in the city of Alexandria and its vicinity, as preparatory to making some proposition for their final adjustment. As it will be impracticable to submit to the creditors any specific proposition until the whole amount of the debt is known, it is of consequence that they should all attend to this notice, and if it is hoped they will suffer the period for transmitting their accounts to be protracted beyond the 20th day of June next.

New York, May 23.—18.

Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery.

By Authority of the State of MARYLAND.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.

For improving the navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

First class of 20,000 tickets.	
5 prizes of \$5,000 each	\$25,000
1 do. of 10,000	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	10,000
10 do. of 1,000	10,000
15 do. of 500	7,500
50 do. of 100	5,000
100 do. of 50	5,000
197 do. of 20	3,940
2,000 do. of 10	20,000
4,000 do. of 5	20,000
one ticket each in the 2d class at \$12	40,000

6390 prizes \$200,000
13610 blanks

20000 tickets at \$10 each, not two blanks to a prize, 20,000

Deduction of 15 per cent on cash prizes.

Stationary prizes.	
1st drawn ticket 1st day	\$1,000
1st do do 3d day	500
1st do do 5th day	1,000
1st do do 7th day	1,000
1st do do 9th day	500
1st do do 10th day	500
1st do do 11th day	1,000
1st do do 13th day	5,000
1st do do 15th day	1,000
1st do do 20th day	500
1st do do 25th day	1,000
1st do do 30th day	500
1st do do 35th day	10,000
1st do do 40th day	25,000

Five hundred tickets to be drawn each day, and the drawing to commence with the least possible delay.

Purchasers of 100 tickets or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after drawing of this class, for notes, with approved endorsers.

All prizes not demanded within six months after the drawing of this class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the lottery.

This scheme, it is believed, affords an equal prospect of gain to adventurers with any other which has been offered to the public. Those who are interested in the commerce and agriculture of the country adjacent to the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, have additional inducements to give their support, as the money to be raised by the lottery is for their immediate benefit and convenience. It is also hoped that the patriotic and public spirited will be disposed to countenance and encourage a measure which has for its object the facilitating a ready and convenient communication between the western country and the Atlantic, tending to connect the interests of the eastern and western states, and to perpetuate their union.

Charles Simms, President.
Jonah Thompson,
John Mason,
Henry Foxall,
William Stewart,
May 25 1847

JOHN ROBERTS

HAS FOR SALE,

50 chests and boxes Teas, first

shop,

30 quarter casks prime Lisbon and Sherry

Wines,

15 ditto Red Wine,

6000 lbs. Coffee, different qualities,

13 hogheads Orleans and West India Sugar,

20 bales Georgia Cotton,

20 kegs Madder,

10 bags Pepper,

10 bales soft shelled Almonds,

4 tons American Patent Shot, all sizes,

&c. &c. &c.

Wants to Purchase,

A few tons Pig and Bar Lead.

June 4. 1847

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on

Monday last, a NEGRO MAN named

SHADRACK.

Five feet high, about 25 years of age; had on

a shirt and trousers, but it is probable he

may procure other cloths; has a scar on the

back of his neck, which is the only mark I

recollect his having. It is probable he is

either lurking about Mount Vernon or in

Alexandria, as his father lives in Alexandria.

The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing said fellow so that I get him again, and reasonable expenses if brought home.

James C. Evans.

May 25. 1847

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WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Principals, attached to the United States.

Offers for sale on the most advantageous terms,

the following

ARTICLES.

Part of which are now received from Philadelphia.

GUNPOWDER,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson, &

Hyson-Skin

Liquors—a general assortment.

Spices, of every description.

Best Green Coffee, and first and second

quality Chocolate.

Loaf, Lump, and Muscovado Sugars.

Spermaceti, Mould and Dip, Candles.

Box and Casks Raisins.

Almonds, Figs and Tamarinds.

New Orleans, Natchitoches, and Gairret's

Philadelphia Snuff.

Best Spanish Segars & Chewing Tobacco.

Fresh Sallad Oil, Capers, Olives, Anchovies,

and Mushroom Catchup.

West India and Sugar House Molasses.

Georgia Cotton.

Rice, Pearl Barley, Fig Blue, Starch, Indigo,

Mustard, and Basket Salt.

Lisbon-Baskets, a variety.

Wrapping and Writing Paper.

Hair Silvers.

Sweeping and Scrubbing Brushes.

Leading Lines, Fraces and Bed Cords.

Mens fine and coarse Shoes.

Smithfield Bacon and Venison Hams.

A constant supply of

Jamieson's Water-Crackers.

Bifted Indian Corn Meal.

Fresh Fruits.

A quantity of Irish Seed Potatoes.

A neat assortment of Earthen Ware, from

the Columbian pottery, Philadelphia—

with which he will be constantly supplied, &c. &c.

May 23. 1847

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THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS.

In the county of FLUVANNA, upon extensive credit, are worthy the attention of the Farmers and Planters.

THOSE LANDS contain about 12,000

acres, a great part of it situated on both

sides of Cunningham Creek, and its branches.

This is a large tract lying between the

south side of the Rivanna, which is the

north fork of James River, the rest of the

land on the north side of the said river on

both sides of Balconer's Creek. The whole

land has been lately surveyed and divided

into small tracts to accommodate purchasers,

and for each tract there is a correct plat.

The soil in general is suitable for the usual

agricultural production of the country, and

particularly so for Wheat and Tobacco. The

climate is extremely healthy, equally so as

mountain farms. The whole is well watered

by excellent springs and small streams. Not

one of the farms will be more than six or

seven miles from the navigation of the south

and north branches of James River, most of

them much nearer. The principal part of

this land is well timbered and the surplus of

the new grounds with little labor may be

turned into money, there being a constant

demand for it at the different towns upon the

river, and particularly at Richmond. Cunningham Creek and its branches affords many

excellent mill seats and the stream never

fails. Balconer's Creek, though smaller, is

a good stream, and affords some excellent

mill seats; one very near the bank of the

river. The centre of the land is six or seven

miles from the town of New-Canton, 12

miles from the town of Milton, 18 miles

from the town of Columbia, 25 miles from

the town of Cartersville; each of those towns

are upon the rivers and a tobacco inspection

at each, for which there is a good market, as

also for Corn, Wheat, and other produce—

is about 65 miles from the city of Richmond, the navigation safe and good, and the

freights very moderate.

For the accommodation of people desirous

of viewing the Lands, the surveyor of the

county, Mr. Peter H. Ware, is engaged to

attend at Fluvanna Court-House from and

after the 1st day of July next, every Monday

and Tuesday, until the day of sale, to shew

the land; Mr. John Black, living near the

centre of it will be ready for the same purpose,

at his own house, every Wednesday and

Thursday; Mr. Christopher Clark, who is

equally convenient, will be ready for the

like purpose to attend every Friday and

Saturday; this arrangement is made to prevent

disappointments or delays to people coming

a distance.

The sale will commence at Fluvanna court

house on Monday the 6th day of August next

and continue day by day until finished. The

surveyor of the county who has been frequently

over the lands, will attend during the sale

to give information to purchasers in such

particulars as relates to his official duty. The

titles are unquestionable, and a general

warranty will be made to the purchasers.

The terms of payment are, one fourth ready

money, in every instance; and if a greater

proportion be paid a discount will be made

thereupon; the balance to be paid in three

equal annual instalments, and trust deeds

on the land itself taken as security.

The sale will be conducted under the particular

agency of Major George Holman and

Mr. Jacob Myers, who will be prepared with

the necessary deeds and ready to execute

them upon receiving the first payment in

cash.

David Ross.

May 30. 1847

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